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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/613,082	07/07/2003	Sadao Fujii	116472	6984	
25944	7590 12/05/2005		EXAMINER		
OLIFF & BERRIDGE, PLC P.O. BOX 19928 ALEXANDRIA, VA 22320			KAO, CHIH CHENG G		
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			2882		
		DATE MAILED: 12/05/2005			

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Advisory Action Before the Filing of an Appeal Brief

Application No.		Applicant(s)	_
	10/613,082	FUJII ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	_
	Chih-Cheng Glen Kao	2882	

	Lyanninei	Airoill			
	Chih-Cheng Glen Kao	2882			
The MAILING DATE of this communication appe	ears on the cover sheet with the o	orrespondence add	ress		
THE REPLY FILED 16 November 2005 FAILS TO PLACE THIS	S APPLICATION IN CONDITION F	OR ALLOWANCE.			
The reply was filed after a final rejection, but prior to or on the same day as filing a Notice of Appeal. To avoid abandonment of this application, applicant must timely file one of the following replies: (1) an amendment, affidavit, or other evidence, which places the application in condition for allowance; (2) a Notice of Appeal (with appeal fee) in compliance with 37 CFR 41.31; or (3) a Request for Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114. The reply must be filed within one of the following time periods:					
a) The period for reply expires 3_months from the mailing date b) The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this A no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire I Examiner Note: If box 1 is checked, check either box (a) or TWO MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 7	Advisory Action, or (2) the date set forth ater than SIX MONTHS from the mailin (b). ONLY CHECK BOX (b) WHEN THE	g date of the final rejecti	on.		
Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of ex under 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the set forth in (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office late may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b) NOTICE OF APPEAL	on which the petition under 37 CFR 1.1 dension and the corresponding amount shortened statutory period for reply orig r than three months after the mailing da	of the fee. The appropri inally set in the final Offi	iate extension fee ce action; or (2) as		
 The Notice of Appeal was filed on A brief in comp filing the Notice of Appeal (37 CFR 41.37(a)), or any exte a Notice of Appeal has been filed, any reply must be filed AMENDMENTS 	nsion thereof (37 CFR 41.37(e)), to	avoid dismissal of th			
3. The proposed amendment(s) filed after a final rejection, (a) They raise new issues that would require further co (b) They raise the issue of new matter (see NOTE belo (c) They are not deemed to place the application in be	nsideration and/or search (see NO ow);	TE below);			
appeal; and/or (d) They present additional claims without canceling a NOTE: (See 37 CFR 1.116 and 41.33(a)).		ected claims.			
4. The amendments are not in compliance with 37 CFR 1.1		mpliant Amendment	(PTOL-324).		
5. Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s)):				
 Newly proposed or amended claim(s) would be all non-allowable claim(s). 		·	A		
7. For purposes of appeal, the proposed amendment(s): a) how the new or amended claims would be rejected is pro The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows: Claim(s) allowed: Claim(s) objected to: Claim(s) rejected: 1 and 6-16. Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration:		ll be entered and an e	explanation of		
AFFIDAVIT OR OTHER EVIDENCE					
 The affidavit or other evidence filed after a final action, bu because applicant failed to provide a showing of good an was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 1.116(e). 					
9. The affidavit or other evidence filed after the date of filing entered because the affidavit or other evidence failed to showing a good and sufficient reasons why it is necessar	overcome <u>all</u> rejections under appe	al and/or appellant fai	Is to provide a		
10. The affidavit or other evidence is entered. An explanation REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION/OTHER	n of the status of the claims after e	ntry is below or attach	ned.		
 The request for reconsideration has been considered bu <u>See Continuation Sheet.</u> 	It does NOT place the application in	n condition for allowar	nce because:		
12. Note the attached Information Disclosure Statement(s). 13. Other:	(PTO/SB/08 or PTO-1449) Paper N	No(s)	2		
		-0-111 -			

EDWARD/LIGHCK SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER Continuation of 11. does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because:

Applicants disagree with the concept of placing a specimen on a photocathode being advantageous in an electron image enlarging device of either Hirose or Kinoshita et al. for purposes of compacting the apparatus. Applicants further assert that it is impossible to compact an apparatus only by placing a specimen on a photocathode. The Examiner disagrees. As seen in Kinoshita et al. (fig. 3), a sample (fig. 3, #12) is placed away from the photocathode (fig. 3, #15) with components (fig. 3, #14) between the two. By placing the sample (fig. 1, #2) on the photocathode (fig. 1, #3b) as seen in Hirose, those focusing components are eliminated, thus making the apparatus more compact. Therefore, the combination of references do suggest placing a specimen on a photocathode as being advantageous, and a person skilled in the art would arrive at the claimed invention.

Applicants further argue that the grid (fig. 1, #8) of Hirose is not an acceleration anode due to its negative potential with respect to the specimen holder. The Examiner disagrees with this assessment. As the electrons move past the grid, the electrons are accelerated away due to the negative potential of the grid towards the imaging apparatus. Therefore, the grid does act as an acceleration anode.

In response to Applicants' argument that the rear portions of the devices are completely different from each other, the test for obviousness is not whether the features of a secondary reference may be bodily incorporated into the structure of the primary reference; nor is it that the claimed invention must be expressly suggested in any one or all of the references. Rather, the test is what the combined teachings of the references would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art. In this case, the combined teachings would have suggested the placement of the sample (fig. 3, #12) of Kinoshita et al. on the photocathode (fig. 3, #15) as taught by Hirose (fig. 1, #2 and 3a).

In conclusion, Applicants' arguments are not persuasive, and the claims remain rejected.